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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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HITS HERE AND THERE

SOCIALIST SALLIES AGAINST THE MANY-SIDED FOLIES OF CAPITALISM.

The Boise Trial a Purely "Business" Affair—The Czar a Bungling Card Sharp—Diction As a Substitute for Virtue—The Adams' Express Company's "Melon" Cut—Some Others, Also.

It appears every day clearer that the Boise trial is a purely "business" affair. The existence of two business firms—Pinkerton's and the Mine Owners' Association—is at stake. Pinkerton's office, it is now transpiring, is making the disbursements for the appearance of a large number of witnesses.

The Czar is a bungling card sharp. At every new deal he seeks to "stack" the cards. Despite all his "stacking," the hand regularly turns out adverse to himself. Thereupon he orders, according to the Fundamental Laws of the land, Paragraph 105, that there be a "new deal." He calls it a "new election."

A janitor who used an old flag to wipe the windows in a factory in the little town of Orange, Mass., so incensed some folks that they were on the verge of mobbing the man. Voltaire, the critic of the declining days of feudalism in France, once observed: "In the measure that morals become depraved, language becomes choice: people imagine they gain in diction what they have lost in virtue." The mob of Orange has seen without a protest the flag of the Nation used for worse than a mop to wipe the smutty windows of the mine owners' conspiracy against the life of Haywood. That mob imagines it can make up with "patriotism" for the utter loss of "civic virtue."

Adams Express Company has just "cut a melon" amounting to \$24,000,000, or 200 per cent. on its stock. According to the theory that money placed in the pocket of the employer fattens that of the employee also, the Adams drivers and agents, used though they are to the handling of heavy freight, should now be staggering under the weight of their "prosperity."

After-dinner cockfights are to be introduced in the banquets of New York's elite this winter. Now Roosevelt, the hero of a hundred unsportsmanlike attacks on drinking deer and fleeing grizzlies, may feel that he has been of service to society. His example must have gone far to inspire the ingenuous Kentucky bantam breeder, who confidently asserts that his innovation is bound to be a popular one.

Although "your President" C. O. Sher-

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

SOUGHT TO BE USED BY BORAH TO PROVE CONSPIRACY AGAINST STEUNENBERG.

Evidence Contested by Defense, and Judge Wood Takes Matter Under Advisement—Judge Goddard on Stand, Reveals Network of Pinkertonism in Construction of His Story—Kirwan, O'Neill, and Marion Moore Arrive at Trial—Latter Predicts Reaction's Waterloo at Denver Convention.

Boise, Idaho, June 19.—The attempt to drag in of articles and editorials in the Miners' Magazine to bolster up the charge of conspiracy against Wm. D. Haywood kept Senator Borah and the prosecution busy to-day.

The prosecution has provided itself with bound volumes of the Miners' Magazine, and from these it sought to place in evidence every article it could find which breathed the spirit of revolt against the capitalist lawlessness rampant in Colorado and Idaho for years. The object was to show that the Magazine had incited to violence, and so played a part in causing Steunenberg's death; and so anxious was the prosecution to prove its point that it even quoted articles written after December 30, 1905, the date of the Steunenberg assassination.

The attorneys for the defense entered a general objection against the whole evidence, on the ground that it was not of a nature to show any connection between Haywood and the killing of Steunenberg. Specific objection to each extract placed in evidence by Borah will also be presented.

Richardson, for the defense, held that if the evidence of newspaper

than many a newspaper has when attacking an enemy or a rival. He quoted extensively from the proceedings following the martyrdom of the Chicago so-called anarchists in 1887, especially the case of Spies vs. the People.

Richardson read long extracts from the papers published by the martyred men, the "Alarm," the "Arbeiter Zeitung," the "Anarchist," and others; also from letters which passed between them. He showed that while these articles were admitted in the Haymarket cases, they were ten times more violent and revolutionary than anything that had appeared in the Miners' Magazine. He admitted that Haywood had a dislike for Steunenberg because of the Governor's official conduct in the Coen d'Alenes and scored the latter for it. But this was no more than thousands of other working men had done; and Haywood never counselled murder or violence.

Borah, carefully abstaining from quoting from the articles, said that the articles did advocate force, and that they advised the members of the organization to arm themselves with rifles. He held that if the evidence of newspaper

(Continued on page 6.)

ORCHARD'S "RELIGION"

There is such a thing as a man, long steeped in crime, turning over a new leaf, making public confession, and thereby cleansing his breast. There is such a thing. When such a thing happens, every inch of that man's being attests the fact of the conversion. He is penitent, he is meek, he is contrite. Whatever conception he may have of the Creator at whose bar he is supposed soon to appear, he feels awed. Is that the attitude of Orchard on the witness stand? He has said that his "religion" is giving him strength and is guiding him. What "religion" must that be that for nearly a week enables a man to joke; that enabled him, without a quiver of the lip, to recount monstrous deeds which he claims to have perpetrated; that enabled him with the "interest of a scientist" and the "keenness of an artist" to draw diagrams before the jury; that prompted him to quick-witted repartees; that steeled his nerves to narrate minutely plots of poisoning the way a man would tell of how he poison-

ed a dog? Orchard, the prosecution, and, last but not least, the capitalist reporters who are wiring these details throughout the country, were overdoing the thing. The alleged "weeping spell" in court only accentuates the point. Orchard is a bad actor. His posture, that alone, is evidence in abundance that he is a regulation hireling of the Mine Owners' Association. He may and he may not have committed any or all of the crimes he has confessed. Other hirelings of the Association have before him confessed they did the deeds for the purpose of implicating the miners.

As a hireling of the Association, Orchard is now doing his part. It matters not what crimes he confesses—he feels his life is safe; it matters not what heinous deeds he admits he is guilty of—he does not thereby put himself out of the only heaven where his "religion" lies, the company of the capitalist brigands, who control Governments and Courts, who commit the act of kidnapping with impunity, who keep as

sassins and incendiaries on their pension lists; it matters not how he blackens his own character—his "religion" gives him strength, and that "religion" is the cash that he is confident will keep him in food, shelter, clothing the rest of his life.

The perfect criminal does not exist. Crime implies a mental derangement somewhere. Criminology tells us how it relies upon this saving fact to track the criminal. However clever the criminal may seem to be, he has some shortcoming through which he gives himself away. Orchard, the seemingly well equipped criminal—equipped in mental and physical and literary powers—a picked man by his masters, yet lacks one requirement. He is not an actor. Were he an actor, able to play the role of the contrite and conscience-stung criminal there might be a possibility of one being misled as to the man's religion. As it is, the veriest booby can see through the game. The man's "religion" is his master's "religion"—the \$

HAYWOOD DEFENSE OPENS

Chief Counsel Clarence Darrow Makes Opening Speech To the Jury—Lashes Prosecution Right and Left, To Intense Delight of All—Early History of Western Federation Traced—Haywood, of the Prosecution, Its First Attorney—An Industrial, Not a Criminal Organization—What It Has Done for the Miners—Witnesses for Defense Pouring In.

Boise, Idaho, June 24.—In a courtroom more crowded than it has been almost at any time since the great Haywood trial finally got under way on May 9, Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for Haywood's defense, opened the case for his side in the Boise Courthouse this morning.

Darrow's opening lashed the prosecution right and left, to the intense delight of the spectators and even of some of the jury.

At 10:10, after the various formalities of opening the court were over, Darrow began his calm, deliberate, but stirring address to the jury. He opened by reiterating impressively the admonition of the Court that each juror should keep his mind free from bias till the last word was spoken. Then he continued, while a dead silence covered the court-room:

"You have heard the evidence of the State and the theory of the State. It has now come our time to tell our side. Like everything else, this case has two sides. The prosecution has covered a large field and we must meet them at every step.

"Mr. Hawley laid out the case for the State. Nominally the defendant stands charged with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. But there had to be some nominal charge. The State has told you the case rests upon a giant conspiracy of which the defendant among others is a part.

"The State's attorney has told you the murder of Governor Steunenberg was but an incident. They have told you the Western Federation of Miners was an organization to commit murder, to control politics, to hire lawyers and other criminal things. Part of this is true, and part of it is not true.

"It is true there is a labor organization known as the Western Federation of Miners. It is true the Western Federation of Miners has spent money for lawyers. It was unfortunate, but most people have to employ lawyers at some time or another.

"This organization was really born in 1892-1893, right down in a cell beneath this courtroom, where Edward Boyce, the first president, was a prisoner, and where now the three men charged with this murder are awaiting the judgment of this jury. To start out with they hired lawyers and they hired the best they could. They hired Mr. Hawley, now the leading counsel for the State. Mr. Hawley laid out the plan of their organization for them; he advised them, he was the godfather of the Western Federation of Miners, and the men who formed the organization thought it was an innocent undertaking. Mr. Hawley was their first attorney and continued as their attorney for a long time. If there was anything criminal in their appropriating money for a lawyer the miners did not know it.

"The Western Federation of Miners is an industrial, not a murderous or

organization, and it was organized under Mr. Hawley's own advice.

"True, the W. F. M. has from time to time taken a hand in politics, but we are not going to hang every organization which has done such a thing. If we did, no corporation would be safe. The Western Federation of Miners did all it could to pass the eight-hour law in Colorado, Utah and Montana. It tried to elect friendly United States Senators. It tried to elect Mr. Hawley, but unfortunately failed.

"No one has ever claimed that the Western Federation of Miners was an organization of angels. Angels do not work in the mines; they are supposedly the mine owners.

"The Western Federation was organized that the miners might have shorter hours and better pay, that its members might provide for the widows and orphans. It is a beneficial organization solely, and had no other purpose than the uplifting of its class."

"It was nearly ten years after its organization before Haywood and Moyer had anything to do with it. It was 1901 before this defendant became secretary and treasurer. Mr. Boyce was its first president. This organization was born in jail, and many of the members have been in jail ever since. It has been a fighting organization. This we do not deny. And it will be fighting to the last ditch. We have nothing to apologize for. We will show that this organization has not been the criminal conspiracy that it is said to be by the State.

"The life of the miners and the mill and smelter men is not an easy one or one conducive to a great feeling of security. There is the union at Butte that has paid out more than \$1,000,000 to widows and orphans.

"We will show that the union's officers were the head and front of every political movement in Colorado, Utah and Montana for the eight-hour law and other beneficent measures. They have established libraries and hospitals. They have done these things since Mr. Hawley organized them into one compact union. We will show that in every camp where they have undertaken to organize they have met opposition from the bosses and that their workers have been blacklisted. The president has even been refused food and lodging. Not only this, but the Federation's leaders have been charged with innumerable crimes. No sooner was this organization formed than the mine owners set to work to destroy it. One of their means to effect this was to employ Pinkerton detectives. We will show that these Pinkertons became officers of the Federation, and it was the Pinkertons who advised violence and crimes. We will show that the detectives have been the chief factors in this case. The mine owners have also resorted to a campaign of slander. Every crime in the West has been charged to this organization.

"We will show that when the Moscow University was burned it was charged to the Western Federation of Miners. When a cage, through faulty construction, fell at Cripple Creek and killed sixteen men it was charged to the union miners. Every illegitimate child born in the West has been bundled up and laid on the doorstep of the Western Federation of Miners.

"As to the attack on the Sullivan mine, some men did get together on the train a thousand strong—miners, merchants, lawyers and probably preachers—everybody who wanted a free ride, but without leadership or purpose, and the mill was blown up. But this is no crime to charge against the Western Federation. We will show that the powder was furnished by rival mining company. Harry Orchard was there. Jack Simpkins was there. I shall not discuss whether it was right or wrong to call out the militia. Jack Simpkins was sent to the bullpen with a thousand other men. Among other things he was stood up at a post by a colored soldier and a bayonet was run into his breast."

"Witnesses for the defense continue to arrive in large numbers. The most unique witness, probably, is E. L. McParland, a brother of James, the Pinkerton agent who "worked up" the case for the prosecution, who will take the stand for the defense. McParland, who is a shoemaker at Cripple Creek, was deported with the union miners because of his sympathy with the strikers. He is especially bitter against his detective-spy brother and the mine owners, and will tell of the outrages committed by the military authorities during the strike.

"There seems no doubt but the week will end with the perjured testimony of Orchard blown to bits.

AND THE JURY SMILED.

An Interesting and Amusing Incident of the Haywood Trial.

A private letter from Boise, Idaho, to a friend in New York, dated June 18, contains the following interesting passage concerning the Haywood trial:

"As to the trial it really looks as if it were going to turn a complete farce. The state has promised to close its case in another day and a half at most. They seem to have no evidence whatever. They look foolish the last couple of days; and I'm no mind reader if the Judge is not thoroughly angry at them. A witness FOR THE PROSECUTION who had known Orchard a long time in Colorado, blurted out last Saturday, before he could be stopped by the prosecution, that his impression of Orchard at the time was that Orchard was 'bug-house.' You should have seen the cheery ray of sunlight that passed over the face of every juror then. It was as much as to say that they had thought so all along, and were glad that others thought so too."

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION THROUGH

IMMEDIATE MOTION OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUITTAL DENIED BY COURT.

Opening Statement of Defense Due on Monday—Closing Testimony of Borah and Hawley as Inconsequential as All Previously Heard—Haywood Not Linked with Steunenberg Murder in the Slightest—Gooding's Secretary Helps Pinkertons in Paying Out Money to Witnesses.

Boise, Idaho, June 21.—The prosecution in the Haywood case closed this morning in a very short session. Court was then adjourned till 1:30 P. M., when the defense moved that the Court instruct the jury to find a verdict of acquittal.

A masterly argument by Richardson followed. He summed up the worse than patry evidence adduced by the prosecution, and quoted the Idaho statement, which demands that Haywood's guilt must be established clearly by testimony independent of Orchard's.

Borah made heated but inconsequential answer to Richardson's glowing address, and Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, closed the debate.

Judge Wood instantly, and without consideration, adjudged that the case must be decided by the jury. The Judge had discretion to throw the case out of court entirely, for lack of evidence, but failed to do so.

Court was thereupon adjourned till Monday, when the defense will make its opening statement.

A larger crowd than usual was present in the courtroom this morning, in anticipation of the closing of its case by the prosecution.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Robert W. Steele in the Moyer habeas corpus case in 1904 was yesterday offered as evidence for the prosecution, but Borah, when its turn came, failed to read it, reading only the majority report of the Supreme Court in the case. Darrow last night made a strong fight to have it admitted as evidence. He made a splendid argument, distinguishing a court's "opinion" from a "judgment." At adjournment last night the understanding was that the Justice Steele's dissenting opinion would be read to-day, but to the surprise of all, the Court this morning upheld Borah's objection to his own evidence, and the opinion was not allowed to be read.

Alfred Eoff, the juror upon whom the defense had to use its last peremptory challenge, was also endorsed by Hawley on the indictment as a witness for the prosecution. The prosecution however, refrained from using him. In reading his extracts from the Miners' Magazine, Borah introduced a paragraph "on page six." When Richardson

The last witness for the prosecution was writing, and said it was the same. James Seahorn, a colored horse dealer of Denver. He testified to selling a horse and buggy to Haywood in Denver.

When cross-examined Seahorn admitted he was getting \$2 a day and his expenses for testifying. It developed that he could not read or write and that another liverymen named Vance had made out the bill of sale and had read it to him.

ARTICLES ADMITTED

JUDGE WOOD DECIDES MINERS' MAGAZINE MAY GO IN AS EVIDENCE.

Wisely Bars, However, Articles Written After the Date of the Deed They are Claimed by the Prosecution to Have Inspired—Admitted Articles Merely Ordinary Expositions of the Class Struggle and Denunciation of Capitalist Plunderers and Their Minions—Prosecution May Close Case To-Day.

Boise, Idaho, June 20.—On convening court in the Haywood case this morning, Judge Fremont Wood handed down his decision in favor of the admissibility of a number of articles in the Miners' Magazine, as evidence against Haywood.

Judge Wood, however, resolved in favor of the defense, the doubt he had as to the admissibility of the articles written after the deed they were supposed to be an incitement to. These articles accordingly, are excluded. Judge Wood said that after showing the attitude of the organization and the attitude of the managing officers, their animus and feeling toward those against whom the crimes were committed or attempted, certain of the publications cited by the State are admissible. The court will admit the articles bearing on former Gov. Steunenberg, Gov. Peabody, Judge Gabbert, Judge Goddard, and several others.

"The evidence in the case on trial shows considerable difference to the case cited yesterday by counsel for the defense and generally known as the anarchists' case. In that instance the State relied upon a chain of circumstances and many of the publications there admitted were published by the defendants themselves and were assailed for the specific purpose of showing the intention of the defendants to commit the crime charged and their animosity toward the police.

"In the case on trial the evidence of the State purports to come in part from one of the parties to the defense. That witness has stated that not only has he committed the crime here charged, but several others as well, and he is relied upon to show that the crimes were com-

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The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

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WITH THE BOYS

IN THEIR CELLS AT BOISE, IDAHO; PARKS' VISIT.

Is Impressed During Interview with Haywood's Intellect and Character—Pettibone's Artistic Burnt Wood Works—Moyer's Appreciation of Reporting Done—The Books They Read and the Life They Live.

[Special Correspondence to The Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin.]

Boise, Idaho, June 16.—I presume that it would not be near so difficult for any ordinary reporter for a capitalist daily paper to be received by President Roosevelt as it was for me to gain permission to have an interview with William D. Haywood in his day cell in the Ada County jail. I will not now recite all the tricks that were turned to defeat me in my purpose to have the interview. But one morning—I think it was the day Judge Wood decided the ruling of the court on the motion for a bill of particulars—that would be the 8th of May; it was just as the court adjourned in the forenoon after only a brief session, that I glided within the bar and went to Darrow to again press my suit. He at once introduced me to Hawley, with an explanation that I would like to "see the boys." It being then well known that I was representing a Socialist paper, I was rather non-assuming in the presence of the chief prosecutor as he scanned me from head to foot. But he gave his consent and the sheriff was requested to allow the interview.

I met Haywood in the day cell, which is a large room about fourteen feet square with one window, such as most have been given in the photographs of the jail. The jail is under the court house. Pettibone was in the cell at the time. Moyer was having his out-of-doors exercise in the yard, only one of the boys being permitted out at a time. Haywood and Pettibone were in their shirt sleeves. An officer went in the room with me. It was the first time that I had met Pettibone. Haywood recalled my presence at the first Industrial Workers convention and remembered that I sat close to John O'Neill. Presently, the sheriff opened the door and handed in through the bars the morning's mail, which consisted of a large roll of papers and a number of letters. After Haywood glanced through the letters, during which I took an inventory of a portion of the books on the shelf, the conversation was renewed. Pettibone got down from somewhere a chunk of jerked venison and chipped off some pieces, which were passed around, the officer partaking along with the rest of us. Haywood sat at the table next the door and Pettibone had a chair at a corner desk. Haywood said that I should report to my readers that "we keep a file of the Daily People," as he pointed to a large file that was on the bed to one side of the room. I cannot recall whether it was before or after the venison was passed around that Pettibone undid all his pyrographic productions then in stock.

Pettibone does burnt wood work that is considered of high class, reproducing famous paintings of world renown art. He also expressed by the same art ideas of humor and caricature. He takes a plain piece of lumber and shapes it into a dish, such as a bowl or a plate or other useful or ornamental design, and then proceeds to burn thereon his ideas, whether they be grave or gay. One of the most comical is the one representing the kidnapping of Steve Adams out of the penitentiary here, after the State Supreme Court had granted Adams the writ of habeas corpus. Governor Gooding and his accomplices in the dark of night detailed some gunmen to smuggle Adams out of the penitentiary and to dash off to the north through the rugged mountain country past the Seven Devils—a range of mountains north of here—across the precipitous canyons of the Salmon and Clear Water rivers and through the wild timbered region of the north peninsula over to Wallace, the centre of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, to stand trial, as he afterwards learned, for the murder of one Tyler. This murder is one of the resulting consequences of the struggle of large timber interests to gain control of the white pine belt of the north. Adams could have been taken to Wallace from Boise by the railroad. So why should he have to go via the route described in an open rig through storms and by dangerous mountain roads? There is no railroad direct to the north. To get

from one prison where the capitalistic supreme court said that they had no right to keep him over to the north end of the State where the Federal Mining and Smelting Company had succeeded in electing their nominees for gear, to get Adams into that court's jurisdiction by railroad would involve going out east through the State of Idaho and then north round through Montana, during which transit the question of the legality of Adams' detention might be brought into the Montana courts. Gooding was afraid of Montana.

There was another alternative and

was doing. That is the last I have been allowed to see of the trio personally. It was several days before I was permitted to visit the night cells and many a question as to the whys and whyfores were asked by Hawley and the corps of sheriffs whose consent I had to get.

Finally, when I assured them that I was not going to write any sensational fake stories, I was permitted to see the inner chamber of the Ada county Bastille. The room in which the night cells are situated contains four cells, two on a side, with a passage way between about five feet wide. The first cell we pass on the left going in is Moyer's; Haywood's is next on the left, and across from Haywood's is that of Pettibone. The first cell to the right as we enter the room is used by the boys as a store room, where they keep some eatables most of the time, such as fruit and nuts if they desire and a number of other useful things. The cells are lined with books, pictures, and many mementoes from their families. They each have their slippers, all of which, I remember, were prettily made; and I also remember that the crimson pair was Moyer's. They have pictures of their dead ones; Haywood having the photograph of his youngest daughter Henrietta at the head of the cot in his cell. Haywood has a shelf extending the length of his cell full of books and many others besides. In the gratings overhead and in the sides of the cells they have stuck hundreds of papers. In Haywood's cell I observed that there was among the books the following: Caesar's Column; The Stenographic Report of the First I. W. W. Convention; Blackstone's Commentaries; a work on domestic relations; a book by Maxim Gorky . . . I do not remember more: the deputy sheriff would not permit me to write down the names while in the cells. In Moyer's cell I observed the "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Just outside of Haywood's cell there is hung a card with these words in large letters: "FORGET IT." The doors of the cells the deputy told me were never locked, allowing intermingling.

Thus, according to the opportunities I have had, I have given you the best description of the life activities in the Ada County Jail. I am told that the boys have all read a great many books since their incarceration; that they have had a card in the city library and allowed to select any book on the circulation list; and that they have been permitted to receive any book sent them by friends. Thus their lives and time in jail has not been spent altogether unprofitably. On the other hand, the injustice done under the forms of law, in enacting of their kidnapping by the sworn officers of the law, has given impetus to a world movement, the golden text of which was sounded by Marx at the close of the Communist Manifesto, in these words: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain." Haywood had helped to launch the I. W. W., which will profit from this impetus, on the declaration that "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until ALL the toilers come together on the political as well as the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce." And this is but a means to the grand Marxian end. Thus does good come from evil.

Wade R. Parks.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

Section Erie County, S. L. P., will have an excursion down Niagara River around Grand Island, on Thursday, Fourth of July, on the steamer "Argosy," and the double-decked barge "Twentieth Century," will leave the dock at foot of Ferry street, at 9:30 in the morning. Stops will be made at several places on the island. The whole lower deck of the "Twentieth Century" reserved for dancing. Good music refreshments, etc., in plenty.

Tickets, adults, twenty-five cents; children, from six to fourteen years, fifteen cents. Every friend of the S. L. P. or near Buffalo should be aboard the "Twentieth Century" promptly at 9:30 A. M. this Fourth of July.

ALLENSTOWN, ATTENTION!

The annual outing and picnic of Section Allentown, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Gilliard's Farm, SUNDAY, June 30th. Take a Philadelphia car at Sixth and Hamilton Streets in Allentown to Miller's Lawn.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., will speak on Center America Square, Allentown, on Saturday, June 29th at 8 P. M. and will speak at the picnic at 2 P. M.

The Committee.

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WOMAN'S FIELD

THE STRIKE AS A MEANS OF PROPAGANDA—PARTICIPATION IN IT NECESSARY TO SUCCESS—OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

By Rhoda M. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y.

If every Socialist woman could or would become interested in some special strike to the extent of taking active part in it, either by working for the strikers or trying to make them understand the class struggle, there would be wider knowledge of what woman's organization means in the revolutionary movement.

Woman has been prone to organize and work merely to sustain or help support some pet male organization which is working along the lines approved by her. If clubs are simply established as auxiliaries to men's societies, well and good. But if we, as women, are banded together to work chiefly for and to try and educate and help woman to become class conscious, that is another and better thing.

Men and women alike agree that the success of the revolutionary movement can never be assured until woman understands her own condition and is able to pull with man for the revolution of things economic. It is not enough that she works to contribute dollars, she must have the trained consciousness of the why of things wrong. She must be broad enough and wise enough to get out of the rut of mere personal feelings and work for the larger and broader incoming of equality, which is the promised land of all interested in the revolutionary movement.

Revolutionary women should not waste themselves on trifles nor haggle over small things. We need our force for the great battle before us and should drop off our traditional pettiness like a worn-out garment. If this is not a logical growth to expect of both men and women in our battle for progress, then it is hopeless to look for it anywhere.

It is customary to say "Socialism knows no sex, as it knows no racial differences." That is all right, too, providing all were broad enough to take such a statement at its full value. But, unfortunately, in this age and day, woman is still, in spite of her protest, the slave of man—some man—and she must either please or live under conditions intolerant to her peace-loving nature. Sex has to be reckoned with in almost everything, and in this revolutionary movement it certainly remains a factor, whatever the future may do to eradicate differences. Because of this belief men have charged the writer with "being a man hater," as though woman needs hate man because she stands strongly for her own sex. That is the narrow mindedness of some males whom we wonder at seeing in such an expanding movement.

Revolutionary women have a great work, a great responsibility before them. It is something greater than being a mouthpiece for men or dollar-getters. Their work is required strictly on the side of the class struggle, particularly where it deals or involves with women directly. And until woman takes up this responsibility and works for the good of woman, she will flounder around and accomplish but a small part of what she might do to further the betterment of her sex and in turn all. But the Socialist woman who really understands the largeness of the work, will not hesitate to take it up from her own standpoint of what the world of working women need, and will not be pulled into the direction of John or George or Joe. She can raise something more than dollars, useful as they are; she can see to it that what she does raise in money is applied—not according to John or George or Joe's ideas—but for the great and lasting good of emancipating that large portion of the working class that must be brought in before the revolution can become possible—the working women. They need us and we need them. Sisters, let us stand and make a good fight for them, and when we have united our class, there is no danger but each and every one will stand and make battle for the Johns, Georges and Joes.

Woman should take up the real work of the fight. Money is needed, to be sure, but she should not be so tied to the capitalistic schemes for raising it that she is only a machine to raise funds for man to expend. There is plenty of

WOMAN'S FIELD

THE STRIKE AS A MEANS OF PROPAGANDA—PARTICIPATION IN IT NECESSARY TO SUCCESS—OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

other work to be done by woman in our great movement. The doing of such work calls for large minds and great insight into the real class struggle. Strikes among women is a field which is open to all good workers and thinkers. It is not a question whether we "like" Mrs. So-and-So, but it is the broad and class-conscious knowledge that has to deal with facts that are worldwide in their greatness, and once a woman is enlisted in the revolutionary army, she has the fighting strength of ten men. But it takes much work to enlist her, and patience and perseverance are required.

Sometimes it seems a mistake for which we pay bitterly, to take into our woman's organizations those who come because "hubby" wants them to. If "hubby" has done his whole duty in home propaganda, and his wife still is ignorant of the real issues at stake, then all the woman's organizations in the world will not make a revolutionary woman of her. She will simply remain a kicker from her narrow perch of self-opinion, and will remain a drag upon the real questions involved. So, it seems almost unwise to take echoes into the real revolutionary movement.

Revolutionary women should not waste themselves on trifles nor haggle over small things. We need our force for the great battle before us and should drop off our traditional pettiness like a worn-out garment. If this is not a logical growth to expect of both men and women in our battle for progress, then it is hopeless to look for it anywhere.

There are, there must be, men and women who do not merely read and talk, but who think and act along the broad lines of no race, no sex, one supreme brotherhood of the working class. If such did not exist the class struggle would not forge ahead at all. But, alas, some of us are simply tied to the dollar as strongly as the veriest capitalist, and we are full of carping and kicking to breed dissension and discord. This is not the real revolutionary spirit, and all such would better be out than within the ranks.

Revolutionary women have a great work, a great responsibility before them. It is something greater than being a mouthpiece for men or dollar-getters. Their work is required strictly on the side of the class struggle, particularly where it deals or involves with women directly. And until woman takes up this responsibility and works for the good of woman, she will flounder around and accomplish but a small part of what she might do to further the betterment of her sex and in turn all. But the Socialist woman who really understands the largeness of the work, will not hesitate to take it up from her own standpoint of what the world of working women need, and will not be pulled into the direction of John or George or Joe. She can raise something more than dollars, useful as they are; she can see to it that what she does raise in money is applied—not according to John or George or Joe's ideas—but for the great and lasting good of emancipating that large portion of the working class that must be brought in before the revolution can become possible—the working women. They need us and we need them. Sisters, let us stand and make a good fight for them, and when we have united our class, there is no danger but each and every one will stand and make battle for the Johns, Georges and Joes.

Woman should take up the real work of the fight. Money is needed, to be sure, but she should not be so tied to the capitalistic schemes for raising it that she is only a machine to raise funds for man to expend. There is plenty of

cellor Lindley M. Garrison, sitting in Jersey City.

The injunction is as follows:

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between the Graef Hat Band Manufacturing Company, Complainant, and Branch No. 1, Local Lodge No. 152, Industrial Workers of the World, et al., Defendants.—On Bill for Injunction Order to Show Cause.

Upon reading the bill of complaint filed in this cause and the affidavits of Emil Hardt, August Berchtold, Mary Hancock, Herman Van Der Heyden, Bertha Reimer, Theodore Hertner, John Hener, William C. Fisher, Harry Palmer, John F. Calahan, John H. Brant Charles Hyslop, George Sampson, Robert H. Johnston, Joseph Baker, Joseph Bishop and Michael Bishop, Gerhardt Mohren, George E. Pender, Gottlieb Miller, Jacob Zimmerman, Edward Clewell, Jacob Bernstein and Morris Schaufmann, annexed thereto be served on the said defendants within or without the State of New Jersey, or upon as many of them as can practically be served, to the relation existing between him and them, and the right to the free flow of labor to it for the purposes of its said business, all of which are constitutional rights guaranteed to him.

Graef "charges that the acts and conduct of the defendants named in the injunction is a violation of his property rights both with respect to his business and its contracts with his strike breakers and the relation existing between him and them, and the right to the free flow of labor to it for the purposes of its said business, all of which are constitutional rights guaranteed to him."

L. U. 152 has taken steps to combat the injunction. Ward and McGinnis, two of the leading lawyers of the city, have been secured for the purpose. On Monday they will request time in which to file an answer.

STRIKE BREAKERS.

Gus. Vanderhuyden, 215 Godwin St. Charles Mangeney, 73 New Grand St. Jacob Zimmerman, 155 Madison St. August Berchtold, 151 E. 23d St. the said Branch No. 1, Local Lodge No. 152 of the Industrial Workers of the World, its officers and agents, Ulrich Frueh, Paul Colditz, Jacob Muster, Oscar Schaub, Albert Prutschein, Joseph Tomm, Charles Steinhauer, Jacob Oltouse, William Halbach, Richard Fink, Joseph Weigt, George Mardle, Wolf Wina, Joseph Mark, Paul Larnee, August Mueller, Charles Ringel, Otto Kottchen, William Sturm, Charles Siepert, Otto Deubert, Joseph Kaufmann, Joseph Welbel, Charles Heriehau, August Kloechner, Otto Walbrecht, Otto Woss, Charles Weiss, Emil Loehne, Otto Hagen, Fritz Hagen, John Einermann, Robert Wasmer, Joseph Jehlen, Robert Frauenhoff, Paul Mehler, Joseph Exel and Ernst Born, show cause before the Chancellor, at the Chancery Chambers in Jersey City, on the twenty-fourth day of June, nineteen hundred and seven, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an injunction should not issue according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

And in the meantime and until the further order of this court, the said Branch No. 1, Local Lodge No. 152, of the Industrial Workers of the World, its officers and agents, Ulrich Frueh, Paul Colditz, Jacob Muster, Oscar Schaub, Albert Prutschein, Joseph Tomm, Charles Steinhauer, Jacob Oltouse, William Halbach, Richard Fink, Joseph Weigt, George Mardle, Wolf Wina, Joseph Mark, Paul Larnee, August Mueller, Charles Ringel, Otto Kottchen, William Sturm, Charles Siepert, Otto Deubert, Joseph Kaufmann, Joseph Welbel, Charles Heriehau, August Kloechner, Otto Walbrecht, Otto Woss, Charles Weiss, Emil Loehne, Otto Hagen, Fritz Hagen, John Einermann, Robert Wasmer, Joseph Jehlen, Robert Frauenhoff, Paul Mehler, Joseph Exel, Ernst Born, and each of them and they hereby are restrained, from any manner knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause by threats offers of money, payments of money, offering to pay expenses, or by inducements or persuasions to any employee of the complainant under contract to render service to it, to break such contract by quitting such service, from any and all personal molestation of persons willing to be employed by complainant with intent to coerce such persons from entering such employment: from addressing persons willing to be employed by complainant, against their will and thereby causing them personal annoyance with a view to persuade them to refrain from such employment: from loitering or picketing in the streets near the premises of the complainant at No. 215 Van Houten street in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, with intent to procure the personal molestation and annoyance of persons employed or willing to be employed by complainant and with a view to cause persons so employed to quit their employment, or persons willing to be employed by complainant to refrain from such employment: from violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk, abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct practiced upon any persons without their consent with intent to coerce them to refrain from entering the employment of complainant, or to leave its employment; from attempting to cause any persons employed by complainant to leave such employment, by intimidating or annoying such employees, by annoying language, acts or conduct, or cause persons willing to be employed by complainant to refrain from acquiring and maintaining skilled hands for the purpose of said business, which he otherwise would have been able to procure and maintain, so that he since said system of picketing and misconduct, has not been able to produce and cannot produce more than one-half as much as he otherwise would, and that the loss sustained by him by reason thereof, and by reason of the cost of employing men to keep guard and protect his strike breakers, has been more than \$10,000, and that the conduct of the pickets and strikers and their sympathizers has been becoming gradually worse in their annoyance and intimidation of his employees until and including the present time, and the said employees requested him to take legal means of protecting them from said annoyance and insults.

Graef, in his own affidavit, gives proof of the effectiveness of an I. W. W. strike. He declares that his "business before the strike in volume averaged about \$25,000 per month, and that by reason of the picketing and conduct of the strikers and defendants, he has been prevented from acquiring and maintaining skilled hands for the purpose of said business, which he otherwise would have been able to procure and maintain, so that he since said system of picketing and misconduct, has not been able to produce and cannot produce more than one-half as much as he otherwise would, and that the loss sustained by him by reason thereof, and by reason of the cost of employing men to keep guard and protect his strike breakers, has been more than \$10,000, and that the conduct of the pickets and strikers and their sympathizers has been becoming gradually worse in their annoyance and intimidation of his employees until and including the present time, and the said employees requested him to take legal means of protecting them from said annoyance and insults."

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THE TRAGEDY-FARCE

ENACTED BY THE HAYWOOD PROSECUTION AT BOISE, IDAHO.

Five Acts and Epilogue Played To Date Show Roles of Orchard, Pinkertonism And Capitalism In Unfavorable Light—Waiting For The End.

Boise, Idaho, June 15.—The local papers still harp upon the string that Richardson's cross-examination of Orchard was a complete failure. "The Capital News" of last night complained bitterly because "the defense has no theory." They refer to the cross-examination as "rambling and illogical." They say "the theories were shifted with such rapidity as to make the spectators dizzy." Sometimes much time was given to prove Orchard a low unreliable character, again a mine-owners spy, again a friend and chum of the defendants, etc. Again Richardson's handling of Orchard's "conversion" is said to be very, very bad. Hence the "News" closes by saying: "This night have been good argument before a Socialist jury; and it may satisfy the Socialist friends of Haywood, but Haywood would probably prefer to have his neck saved first and his friends pleased afterwards, and the jury trying this case is not a Socialist one."

There is an old saying that none are as blind as those who will not see. The Boise press belongs to that category; Haywood's socialistic friends do not. To us the whole case unfolded itself like a horrible but most distinct panorama, during the days Orchard was on the stand. Orchard's direct testimony was a jumble, a fearful jumble. The general impression was that there could not very well be so much smoke without there being a fire somewhere. The first day or two of the cross-examination the whole affair still appeared as a mix-up and a rather bad mix-up. But as it gradually came to a close only those that are so blind as to refuse to see could help understanding the whole truth.

The cross-examination brought out first of all that Orchard is a criminal, undoubtedly a natural born criminal; at least his criminality was shown to have developed very early and without economic pressure. His first crimes were less crimes, cheating, theft, and for profit. Simultaneously developed the moral crimes, drinking, gambling, desertion and wife-stealing. This one, by it the defense has laid the foundation for his character.

In act II Orchard becomes a mine owners' spy and tool, he does their dirty work and commits crimes at their convenience, whenever martial law and trouble is desired for the double purpose of crushing at one blow the workers' union and the small stockholders.

In act III Orchard advances to private spy. He is sent to Denver to get next to the Federation officers. As such, he weaves himself into their friendship in a happy-go-lucky easy sort of way. He talks private nonsense and makes big loose expressions about "bumping off" this and that to get even. All this time Orchard, however, degenerates lower and lower and falls deeper and deeper into crime, but always escapes the meshes of the law by the sacredness of his profession. He becomes a highway robber, a thief and insurance fraud to help patch out his expenses, which, by this time, have become tremendous at drinking, gambling and other low pursuits.

We are waiting for the end!

Olive M. Johnson.

LOOKING BACKWARD

If you have never read this American classic you now have the opportunity to get a copy of it, cloth-bound, for fifty cents. If sent by mail we have to charge you ten cents extra. That is, the book by mail costs you sixty cents.

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HAYWOOD OPPOSED

KILLING OF PEABODY; SAID THOUSANDS WOULD SUCCEED HIM.

Always Looked With Horror Upon The Programme Of Assassination—Also Feared Reaction On Organized Labor—The Prosecution Exposed.

Boise, Idaho, June 13.—These trial notes were taken during Orchard's cross-examination on June 12. Orchard testified that he had not seen Moyer since leaving him in Ouray, when and where Moyer was seized by the military authorities and bull panned. From that time till after Moyer returns from the I. W. W. convention at Chicago, Orchard says he did not see Moyer—thus he is exempted from any conspiracy during that time; yet he told that Moyer wanted "to get" Peabody for fear he would be seated as Governor.

A leading question is one formed and asked in such a way as to suggest the answer. Leading questions are generally improper, yet Hawley brought out a greater portion of the direct examination by leading questions.

Moyer has said, as the defense can prove, that it would not profit the working class to kill rulers and governors. The officials of the W. F. M. always looked with horror on the programme of assassination in Russia; although always sympathizing with the oppressed, they condemned the programme of the Russian terrorists. Haywood and Moyer said, when fake stories were sprung that the Federation was planning to assassinate Peabody, that he was only a representative of his class, doing what any other member of his class would do, and that if he was cruelly killed it would react on organized labor and that a thousand pocket editions of "Peabody" would spring up in his place.

Peabody was retired from public life at the time Orchard claims he was sent to Canyon city under the guise of an insurance agent to dynamite Peabody. He first planned to shoot Peabody, but being afraid of being caught, returned to Denver within three or four days and procured the famous bomb. But when he returned to Canyon city he finds that Peabody's are cleaning house and that Peabody does not sit of evenings by the accustomed window reading, where and when he had planned to set and explode this bomb which would have destroyed the whole house and killed everyone within. Not because he was fearful of killing Mrs. Peabody and the children, but because Peabody was not by the accustomed window reading he fails to place the bomb!

Orchard claims Haywood had sent four men to kill Steunenberg previously and, notwithstanding Orchard had been a general failure, he claims Haywood selected him to go and get Steunenberg. Orchard claims that he made a side trip and got John Neville at Goldfield at the special request of Moyer, because he said that Neville had tried to blackmail Moyer for \$1,200, on account of inside knowledge about the Independence Depot explosion, June 6, 1904. Yet Moyer was in Telluride bull pen during that explosion and consequently knew nothing, and could not have been in the Federation plot, if there had been one for the depot.

Further Orchard, on both the direct and cross examination showed carefully that Neville knew nothing about the depot explosion first hand—that Neville was leaving the Cripple Creek district after having collected the insurance on his saloon, which he and Orchard burned. It was further stated by Richardson that Neville died from natural causes and the time and disease being given—so that now even the corporation-owned papers admit that that much of Orchard's confession is not true.

Orchard claims that he left Denver on a round trip ticket to the Portland express, which stops over at Salt Lake and west, returning via Seattle, to Spokane and thence to the mining country around Wallace, which is known as the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Richardson's cross-examination indicates that the defense will prove that Orchard came direct from Denver to Wallace via Burlington, which would place Orchard through Wyoming, western Nebraska and through Montana via Billings, and changing at Missoula for Wallace. Orchard claims he left Denver via the Rio Grande Railway, going to Salt Lake for a few days. Thence he comes to Nampa, he claims; locating Steunenberg in Boise, he comes here for a few days. On his direct examination he testified to dynamiting him. Locating Steunenberg in the Idaho hotel, he too procures a room there, and one evening places the Peabody bomb under the bed, but, upon reflecting that the magnificent structure with hundreds of notable guests would be thereby destroyed in his attempt to kill Steunenberg, his conscience told him not to do it. So he removed the Peabody bomb from beneath Steunenberg's bed, where on direct examination, led by leading questions

of Hawley, he testified "UNDER OATH" he had placed it. On cross-examination, backed with the greatest detailing of circumstances, and that he cannot overthrow by his saying that he was mistaken, he related having left the Peabody bomb in his trunk, which he had left in the Nampa Depot while he made this side trip to Boise. Anyhow it clearly appears that things are getting mixed up for Orchard and the prosecution.

Orchard claims that from Portland he went to Seattle to see about the farm that the Federation was going to buy for a farm of refuge where all the W. F. M. officials and blue carded members would finally go when the W. F. M. became disorganized and broken up. The circumstance of his having heard Pettibone read a letter from Alfred Parker who, with many other old Colorado people, have settled in the woods on Puget sound, the letter telling how they lived and gathered clams after the tide receded, etc. This letter seems to be the foundation for much of the Federation of Refuge farm story that Orchard has been unfolding. Orchard claims he only spent one day about the sound looking for a farm and he did not go in the direction of Arletta, Washington, but up the Hood canal.

Orchard said he wasn't looking for a ranch between Seattle and Spokane, but "only a ride along in the train". Staying one night in Spokane, he says he left for Wallace. He met Coates that day. Coates, he claims, had suggested to him the feasibility of kidnapping one or both of Paulsen's children and holding them for fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Paulsen had been a partner in the Hercules mine with Orchard and others prior to the stormy days of '99. Paulsen is now rich, as are all the rest of the Hercules owners and fifty thousand dollars, though a large amount for Orchard, would be nothing to Paulsen, compared to the possession of his cherished children. Orchard claims Coates suggested these things to him while in Denver in 1905, on his way home from the Chicago convention which formed the I. W. W. Upon Pettibone's suggestion, so Orchard claims, he wrote to Paulsen, asking Paulsen to loan him \$5,000, to go into an ice venture at Salt Lake City. Paulsen wrote back to Orchard that he had no money to loan, it is said, and so testified by Orchard. While in Wallace, during this month of October, Orchard gambled, drank, got busted and pawned his personal effects for \$25 or \$30. Blowing that in he robbed the O. R. & N. depot and also robbed a cash register of \$40 at Burke. Borrowing three hundred dollars from Paulsen he came to Wallace when he had carefully timed his trip with the time that Simpkins would be visiting the Silver City local of the W. F. M. He has already overthrown the expert testimony of the prosecution when they put on an ex-bank clerk, now bookkeeper of the Federal Mining Company of the Coeur d'Alene mining district.

Thursday, June 13, Richardson exposed Pinkertonism and the Molly Maguire outrage, getting before the jury a good outline of the infamous McParland's great boasted exploits in the latter episode.

Richardson also brought out that Orchard claimed to be a Free Mason, having joined them somewhere in Canada in 1890. James H. Peabody, who is also said to be a HIGH mason, met Orchard in Hawley's office this morning, and is reported to have forgiven Orchard. Orchard has only attended masonic lodge once in the States and that was while in Wallace before April 9, 1899, when he attended and registered a name no one could read, so he thought.

The prosecution had Orchard coached to stage a bunch of tears that were not half so abundant as the capitalist press pretends; and his confession of faith in God, accompanying the farcical scene, did not move any women to weep; but perhaps HAWLEY took advantage of the opportunity to let flow a crop of crocodile tears, for I observed him to be in great suppressed agony over Orchard's numerous contradictions and his Waterloo seemed imminent, when after a vigorous objection and an extended argument, which was answered by cogent legal reasons by Richardson, the judge decided Orchard must tell what McParland had told him about the Molly Maguire outrage. Of course, Orchard lied and denied most of what McParland had said. Orchard believed McParland to be his only and greatest friend in the world. Of course, Orchard would not tell half what he knows about Pinkertonism, and, although he told more than the prosecution would admit, yet the beginning of the exposure of this reptile agency, which stings its victims in the dark and whose great secret of the power over men of affairs both in public and private life is a minute knowledge of the secret of their lives. Labor leaders, legislators, governors and judges in their respective lines of activities are made to bounce into line by the POWER THAT KNOWLEDGE GIVES concerning these secrets of our lives. Therefore I am impelled to say in the words of one of the WISE men of the East: "Let us confess our sins and conceal our virtues." We should

be true that we may be just and, as I have before written, if HAYWOOD IS NOT GIVEN JUSTICE THEN SOCIETY IS UNDONE AND FATE MAY RETURN FROM HOT HELL AND "CRY 'HAVOC'" and let slip the dogs of war; that this foul deed shall smelt above the earth, with carrion men groaning for burial; that will be but the reaction of "Truth upon the scaffold" and "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

THE TRUTH

ABOUT GOLDFIELD'S "PROSPERITY"—WORST MINING CAMP IN WEST.

Three Men To One Job—Press Circulating Misinformation To Boom Stocks and Flood Labor Market—Miners Confer Favor On Employment Seekers.

Goldfield, Nev., June 13.—Since the settlement of the late lockout in this place, Goldfield has received much cheap advertising from the handmaid and pliant tool of capitalism, the subsidized yellow journals of the country. This shallow hag has abdicated the function of journalism, which is supposed to make it a vehicle of truth. It has prostituted its intellect and has for dirty gold sold its space to publish in glowing lines: "the prosperity of Goldfield." It has trumpeted all over the country the richness of the mines as even excelling the proverbial mines of Solomon; and all this richness is awaiting labor to bring it forth. They go on and state that capitalists are ready to open up these fabulous treasures if they can procure labor to give its aid. Glowing tributes are paid to the existing wages, and everything is done to sell stocks, and, what concerns us more, is to flood the labor market. It is nothing more than a covey intended to fill Goldfield up with unemployed labor and, perhaps, when the time is ripe, cut the wages or lock us out altogether.

Fellow workers, the true conditions of Goldfield are, the roads and trails leading to the shaft houses are traveled by weary men searching for a job day in and day out. There are three men for every job. If you are lucky to get a job you don't know what you are up against, for the most of the mines are run on hot air. Out of eight mines that have shut down since June the first, five did not pay their men.

The saloons and gambling houses at night are filled with men who have no other place to sleep, and who were drawn here by the vivid pictures painted by the servile tool of capitalist brigandage.

Now these men are "undesirable citizens," as far as Goldfield is concerned. The ever vigilant eye of the law and order brigade are chasing them from pillar to post.

It is not that we are selfish and trying to keep you away, but we imagine that we are conferring you a favor by advising you of the true conditions that exist in Goldfield. What is said of the mines and miners applies also to any other work in and around Goldfield. It is our honest belief that real suffering is greater in Goldfield than in any other mining camp in the West.

Press Committee of Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220,
Raymond W. Thaler,
Wm. Hildebrandt,
Wm. Jurgens.

Labor press please copy.

OPEN AIR CAMPAIGN.

ON in New York County—The Part of the Socialist Labor Party Therein.

To the members of Section New York County, S. L. P.

Comrades: In view of the fact that the 1907 open air campaign of the Socialist Labor Party is about to start and that signatures of voters will again be required this year to place the Socialist Labor Party ticket upon the official ballot, the County Executive Committee wishes to address a few words on those important matters to the membership of the city. More in particular do we wish to address ourselves to the membership that have been lagging in their duties towards the movement to which they claim adherence.

A favorite expression of most Socialists is that the working people are unconcerned about their condition; and oftentimes we will condemn our much-beguiled class for their passiveness. But what shall be said of the man who calls himself a Socialist and a revolutionist who passes his evenings and holidays in a useless manner?

Again a good many of our members are giving their entire attention to the economic wing of the revolutionary movement. We are not opposed to that. On the contrary, we view with pride the activity of the Socialist Labor Party veterans in helping to build up the economic wing of the revolutionary move-

ment of the working class—the I. W. W. But we cannot afford to ignore the political organization of labor. With the political power in the hands of the capitalist class, the constructive work in the economic organization of labor will be hampered by the ruling class. The political power must be wrested from the capitalist class, and it will take an organization such as the Socialist Labor Party to do it!

The message of revolutionary Socialism must be carried to the proletariat of the metropolitan city of America, and it cannot be done with our members staying at home. The men that have been fighting capitalism for the past 15 years under the banner of the S. L. P. cannot afford to remain idle in the days when they are most needed, and when capitalist society is reaching its period of dissolution. We want every man who is proud of the title "S. L. P. member" to live up to all that that title implies. Come forth from your aimless and one-sided activities! Attend your district meeting regularly, participate in its deliberations; help carry on the agitation of enlightenment. Let us speed the day of our liberation from the wages system and a better world for the future generations.

The time has come when men with hearts and brains must rise and take the misdirected reins of government, too long left in the hands of the capitalist class.

N. Y. County Executive Committee, S. L. P.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 358 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.), top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O. S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8

p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

FLASH-LIGHTS

of the
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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

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In 1892 21,157
In 1896 28,564
In 1900 34,151
In 1904 34,172



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Material and intellectual interests go
hand in hand. The one can not exist
without the other. Between the two
there is the same connection as between
body and soul: to separate them is to
bring on death.

—THUENEN.

A BLIND CASSANDRA.

The story tells us of the days when
destruction hovered over Troy, the city
of the mighty King Priam, and when
his blind daughter, though unable to see
the things that threatened danger, felt
them. In those days she wandered
through her fathers' halls, and moaned,
and wrung her arms, and foretold of
evil days to come.

Blindness is not necessarily a physical
defect. That it can be a mental malady
as well, is being illustrated by Chancellor
James R. Day of the University of
Syracuse. Like another Cassandra the
mentally blind gentleman stood last
week in Crouse College Hall and emitted
a string of long and weird wails. Said
he: "The sowing to Anarchy and So-
cialism has brought the reaping whirl-
wind of hatred of Government and God's
social order." The report does not de-
scribe how the Chancellor thereupon
dropped his arms in abject despair. We
can imagine how it all was.

Yes, the Chancellor was right; he
is right—as right as his blind proto-
type. The Troy of capitalism is seeing
her last days. What with the Troy of
old was an "avenging Nemesis," the
more learned generation of to-day calls
"Evolution." The Past is crumbling.
It is a way that Pasts have ever had.
They sow to their destruction by rais-
ing the brood of the Present which engulfs
them. That Pasts do not love
Presents, and Futures is also a feature
of Pasts. They love to call the ap-
proaching supplanter hard names. No
ruler loves the heir apparent. And so
the blind Chancellor calls his Past "God's
social" and spews out anathema upon
the Socialist Republic.

Poor Cassandra! Poor Chancellor—
but it can't be helped—
over that art
Which you say adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes.

PHYSICAL FORCE.

On one hand, the significant persist-
ence with which, in these very days of
"Orchard Confessions," certain ominous
figures are seen to rise with the ad-
vocacy of "physical force" as the sole
means for Labor's emancipation; and
the equally significant readiness with
which a swarm of unbalanced minds
are taken in with such rantings, and per-
sist in airing their confused-crude
thoughts;—on the other hand, the masterly
speech of Herve before the jury in
France, recently translated in these
columns;—on a third hand, the angry
answers to Herve that have proceeded
from quarters no less distinguished than
Bebel and Jules Guesde;—finally, the
posture of the L. W. W., which, planted
upon the Marxian principle applicable
in wholly capitalist countries, proclaims
the necessity of unifying the working
class "on the political as well as on
the industrial field," and proclaims that
the seizure of the Nation's machinery
of production must be achieved by the
industrial organization of the Working
Class, "unaffiliated with any political
party";—all these circumstances seem
to have produced a certain confusion
with regard to the meaning of the term
"physical force." To-day "physical
force" means different things in differ-
ent mouths. With some, the term is
used in the sense of "violence"; among
those who do so understand the term,
some are of the Anarchistic persuasion
and uphold individual, unorganized
methods, while others have a military
organization in mind, and both sets re-
ject the ballot. With others—and these
are the S. L. P. and the L. W. W.—
the term is used and applied in the
sense that is born of social evolution.
That sense of the term excludes the
idea of "violence," organized or indi-
vidual, military or guerrilla; that sense
does not exclude the ballot, on the con-
trary, sees in it a powerful aid; that
sense of the term is the product of
social evolution and is embodied in the

Industrial Organization of the Working
Class that shall be ready and able to
assume the reins of the Nation's produc-
tion, and thus substitute the ex-
isting machinery of purely political
rule.

At a time when so important a term
as that of "physical force" is bandied
about in the way the term is bandied
about to-day and in countries of dif-
ferent stages of capitalist development,
it is well to read with care the below
article from The People of five months
ago:

"Since the closing of the discussion
'As to Politics' was announced in these
columns a correspondent, who prefers
not to have his name published, sent in
this question:

"I'm no 'pure and simple political
Socialist,' as you will see; and I am no
'pure and simple force,' as you will
also see. I believe with you that political
action is necessary. The Labor
Movement may not step down from the
plane of civilized methods. If it did,
none would be better suited than our
capitalist masters. I hope I've set myself
clear on that score. I also believe
with you that the ballot is just so
much paper thrown away, without the
physical force to back it up, or, as you
have neatly said, 'to enforce the Right
that the ballot proclaims.' I've set
myself clear on that score also, I hope.

"Now, what I want to know is this:
Does it follow, as you seem to think,
that we must have the L. W. W., I
mean an industrial Union, to supplement
the ballot? I think not. I think we
should concentrate our efforts, instead
of dividing them. Why should we di-
vide our efforts, and our money, and our
time between a political and an eco-
nomic organization? I'll watch the
Letter Box."

"The answer merits more thorough
than off-hand treatment in the Letter
Box. Both the question and the answer
will fitly supplement the discussion
which closes in this issue with the
answers to Rice's questions.

"What our correspondent desires is
to avoid a division of energy. A wise
desire. Does his plan answer his desire?
Evidently he fails to see it does not.
The only interpretation his plan admits
of is the organizing of a military, of
an armed force to back up the revolu-
tionary ballot. The division of energy
is not avoided. It is only transferred
to an armed, instead of to an economic
organization.

"Seeing that, in either case, the evil
of divided energies is incurred, and can-
not be escaped, the question resolves it-
self into this—which of the two organiza-
tions is it preferable to divide energies
with, the economic or the military?

"A military organization implies no
one, or two, it implies a number of
things. Bombs, explosives, generally,
may be left out of reckoning. They
may be of incendiary, but not of exclusive
use by an organized force."

"First of all powder is needed. The
best of powder needs bullets and balls
to do the business. The best of powder,
bullets or balls are useless without
guns. Nor are inferior guns of much
avail when pitted against the up-to-date
guns at the command of the capitalist
class. The military organization of the
revolutionary proletariat will need the
most effective weapons. The question
has often been asked from capitalist
sources, Where will you get the money
to buy the railroads and the other capital-
ist plants? The question is silly. No
one proposes, nor will there be any oc-
casion to buy those things. Not silly,
however, but extremely pertinent, is
the question, Where will the proletariat
get the billions needed to purchase such
a military equipment?

"Suppose the billions be forthcoming.
Weapons, in the hands of men unskilled
in their use, are dangerous, primarily,
to those who hold them. Numbers, un-
trilled in military evolutions, only stand
in one another's way. Where and how
could these numbers practice in the use
of their arms, and in the military drill?
Where and how could they do the two
things in secret? In public, of course,
it would be out of question.

"Suppose, finally, that the problem
of the billions were solved, and the still
more insuperable problem of exercise
and drill be overcome. Suppose the mil-
itary organization of the proletariat
took the field and triumphed. And
then—it would immediately have to dis-
solve. Not only will it not have been
able to afford the incidental protection
that the revolutionary Union could af-
ford to the proletariat while getting
ready, but all its implements, all the
money that it did cost, all the tricks it
will have learned, and the time consum-
ed in learning them, will be absolutely
lost. Its swords will have to be turned
into pruning hooks, its guns into plough-
shares; its knowledge to be unlearned.

"How would things stand with the
integrally organized Industrial Union?

"First, its cost is trifling, positively
within reach;

"Secondly, every scrap of information
it gathers while organizing, is of per-
manent value;

"Thirdly, it will be able to offer re-

sistance to capitalist encroachments,
and thereby to act as a breast-work
for its members, while getting ready;

"Fourthly, and most significant and
determining of all, the day of its tri-
umph will be the beginning of the full
exercise of its functions—the adminis-
tration of the productive forces of the
Nation.

"The fourth consideration is signifi-
cant and determining. It is the con-
sideration that Social Evolution points
the finger to, dictating the course that
the proletariat must take;—dictating
its goal;—dictating its methods;—dic-
tating its MEANS. The proletariat,
whose economic badge is poverty; the
proletariat, whose badge, the first of
all revolutionary classes is economic im-
potence;—for the benefit of that class,
apparently treated so step-motherly by
Social Evolution, Social Evolution has
wrought as it has wrought for none
other. It has built the smithy of
capitalist industrial concentration; and,
in keeping with the lofty mission of
the Working Class to abolish class rule on
earth, Social Evolution has gathered
ready for the fashioning, not the im-
plements of destruction, but the im-
plements of future peace, withal the most
potent weapon to clear the field of the
capitalist despot—the INDUSTRIALLY
RANKED toilers. The integrally orga-
nized Industrial Union is the weapon
that Social Evolution places within the
grasp of the proletariat as the means for
their emancipation.

"Division of energy being unavoidable,
can there be any doubt what organiza-
tion should divide the energies of the
proletariat with their political organiza-
tion—the military or the Industrial?"

The "physical force" that the Social
Revolution demands for the establish-
ment of the Socialist Republic is the
physical force not of destruction,
but of construction; not the physical
force that is born of WAR, but the
physical force that evolution has
brought forth as a means of PEACE—the
integrally organized industrial Gov-
ernment of Labor.

ECONOMIC DISTINCTIONS.
So rich in matter that must delight
the "undesirable citizens" is the article
of Mr. Frederic J. Whiting commented
upon last week in these columns that we
must return to it once more.

In his defense of capitalism Mr.
Whiting performs this sentence:

"Nothing pertaining to man is more
self-evident than inequality of brain power
and individual initiative. Consequently
[mark the "consequently"], nothing is
more absurd than the attempt to level
by force of legislation the economic dis-
tinctions between man and man."

Which is the same as to say: "Nothing
pertaining to horses is more self-evident
than inequality of brain power and
individual initiative. Consequently
nothing is more absurd than to attempt
by force of feeding to level the weight
distinctions between horse and horse."

Brain power in man is essentially an
inherent, a natal quality. It may be
cultivated, or it may be stunted. It is,
nevertheless, born with man. "Eco-
nomic distinctions" are essentially the
work of legislation. No amount of
legislation could impart brain power to
the child born an idiot: on the contrary,
without legislation to alter the fact,
the babe of a Gould, or a Thaw, or a
Corey would be economically undistin-
guishable from the babe born to any of
the wage slaves who now bend under
the weight of having to carry the Gould-
Thaw-Corey class on their backs. "Eco-
nomic distinctions" are not natal.
They are not inherent. They are
the creatures of legislation. As
well deny that the weight of horses
can be altered by feeding, on the ground
that their color could not, as maintain
that "economic distinctions" are parallel
to brain power."

Tis not the weakling babies, but capi-
talism that needs the hand of the
executioner. Tis not the quack "social
doctors, but the well trained army of
the class conscious proletariat that can
stay the evil. Tis not the scrawny Dr.
Andrew Christian Spartans, but the
genuine Spartan heart and mind that
the Times are urging to the work of
saving the race.

At last the Czar has discovered the
way to prevent an unfriendly duma from
meeting and bothering him. He has
discovered that, browbeat as he may be
the city constituencies the Duma remains
unfriendly. He has discovered that the
reason for the fact of the continued un-
friendliness of the Duma, despite all
wheedlings in the cities, is the prepon-
derance of the peasant delegation. Ac-
cordingly, the Czar has reduced the
peasant electors from a total of 2,599 to
1,118, and has still further reduced the
reduced total by giving representation
to his outposts, the landlords, as such.
By little and little the Russian Revolu-
tion must have its way cleared by the
Bourgeois Revolution.

Mr. Whiting advances his theory
against the "shallow philosophy" of the
"undesirable citizens." Mr. Whiting's
philosophy may not be "shallow," but
then it is "transparently thin." It is
the "philosophy" of the "divine right" of
monarchs—a "philosophy" that, in fact,
is but a mystification, intended to be-
fuddle the people with the notion that
property is a sort of amber that oozes
out of the pores of the capitalist class,
while royalty was supposed to be an ex-
halation inherent in the breed of kings
only.

Property, like royalty, is the creature
of legislation. They are both the crea-
ture of man. What man sets up, man
can pull down.

SCRAWNY SPARTANS.

Dr. Andrew Christian, reputed to be
a successful Back Bay, Boston, physi-
cian, is of the opinion that "the race is
degenerating"; and the way to strengthen
the race is "to put weak babies to

breath of Spartan days that are ap-
proaching? No; Dr. Andrew Christian
is a scrawny Spartan. 'Tis the days of
the Sparta of Lycurgus or Leonidas that
America can await via the Dr. Andrew
Christians.

Sparta started from below upward.
She adjusted her social institutions in
such a way as to produce healthy bodies,
holding healthy minds. Sparta knew
these were impossible without social
wellbeing, and she established social wellbeing. The Spartan
was born heir to the necessities for a healthy life, and to the
best opportunities for the training of
body and mind that the commonwealth
could furnish. Under these circum-
stances the deformed child was not at-
tributable to a deformed State; the
State was guiltless; being guiltless, the
State might be justified to look upon
the weakling baby as a freak of nature,
and treat it accordingly. Otherwise do
the Dr. Andrew Christians proceed.

The Dr. Andrew Christians stand on
their heads. The social system upon
which they dote is that of capitalism.
So far from providing social wellbeing,
capitalist society provides social distress.
The overwhelming majority of the people
either are forced to work unconscio-
nably long, or are kept to the perhaps
more unnerving task of looking for a
job, or scheming to do others lest they
be done by others. Woman labor in-
creases, even in occupations that unsex
the woman. The wages received are
pauper, and even that pauperess is rendered
still more pauper by the food adul-
terations and adulterations of clothing
that a "clever" capitalism promotes.
Such national physical un-wellbeing can
not choose but stunt the mind. Stunted
of mind, drained of body, what else
but an increase of weaklings is to be
expected? Nor is this all. The
human race is one, the economic
distinction may divide us into capitalists
and wage slaves. Never yet did a ruling
class thrive whose roots stuck up parasitic-like,
the vitality of the class below. Nature
avenges the outrage upon her. The
ills bred of tyranny above stalk like
specters in the halls of the tyrants and
pollute these also. From capitalist eco-
nomic oppression and want below, mor-
bidity above is inseparable. Infan-
ticide, direct and indirect, is a habitual
practice among the rich. Wealth is in-
satisfiable. What the poor may thrive
upon, happy, the rich dare not marry
on, let alone bring forth children. Un-
necessary to pursue the subject in all
its details. Maternity is undermined.
Weaklings babies is the consequence.
Differently from Sparta, capitalist society
is responsible for these weaklings—and
these, its brood, it would kill off,
with the expectation of "strengthening
the race"!

"Well—it may be 'cheating.' What
business is not 'cheating'?" Profound
silence ensued. The speaker took his
time. With all eyes centered on him he
proceeded: "You have been denouncing
the railroads. They may be all you
claim—all I got to say is they are no
worse than any other business, and bet-
ter than some I could mention." Profound
silence. "Take the fire insurance
business, for instance. Not many
years ago I lived in Provo, Utah. There
was not a house, barn, or stable insured,"
with a twinkle in his eyes. "I doubt
if there is any insured NOW, either."

It went on in this way, off and on during
those two days. The more time the
train fell behind the more incensed did
these Pullmanites become. On one of
these occasions, when the indignant mass
meeting was at its hottest, the spirit
moved one of the passengers to say: "I
call this cheating—just cheating—it is
robbery—they might as well dig their
hands down into the pockets of the public
and pull out our fares, and then make
us hoof it!"

Strongly in contrast with the high
treble of the voice that was just heard
broke in another voice. It came from a
passenger who had taken no or little
part in the previous conversations. For
all the world he looked like a slick capi-
talist. He looked well fed. He was
rotund. With a deep bass voice and de-
liberate utterance this gentleman said:
"Well—it may be 'cheating.' What
business is not 'cheating'?" Profound
silence ensued. The speaker took his
time. With all eyes centered on him he
proceeded: "You have been denouncing
the railroads. They may be all you
claim—all I got to say is they are no
worse than any other business, and bet-
ter than some I could mention." Profound
silence. "Take the fire insurance
business, for instance. Not many
years ago I lived in Provo, Utah. There
was not a house, barn, or stable insured,"
with a twinkle in his eyes. "I doubt
if there is any insured NOW, either."

Now, on the basis of over half a mil-
lion industrial accidents in the United
States in a single year, it may be stated
that one person out of every 150 is sac-
rificed in a greater or less degree, rang-
ing from a slight injury to death itself,
in the task of carrying on our great in-
dustrial works. And the pity and shame
of it all is that a large proportion of
this pain and death is easily preventable.

Two things are necessary: First, the
public must be awakened to the realiza-
tion of the vast amount of personal loss
and suffering which these figures repre-
sent; and secondly, they must be taught
that by the enactment of proper ordi-
nances governing the safety of life and
limb, and the provision of proper devices
of a mechanical kind, it would be possi-
ble, in a few years, to reduce the casual-
ty list by probably not less than 50 per
cent.

At last the Czar has discovered the
way to prevent an unfriendly duma from
meeting and bothering him. He has
discovered that, browbeat as he may be
the city constituencies the Duma remains
unfriendly. He has discovered that the
reason for the fact of the continued un-
friendliness of the Duma, despite all
wheedlings in the cities, is the prepon-
derance of the peasant delegation. Ac-
cordingly, the Czar has reduced the
peasant electors from a total of 2,599 to
1,118, and has still further reduced the
re

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

OUT TO WIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly send me a supply of large Weekly People subscription blanks. You might as well get that \$50 check ready and make it payable to Section Cincinnati, for we need a campaign fund and, therefore, we intend to work might and main to win that prize. All other sections had better look to their laurels.

Fraternally,

Robert Thumann.
Cincinnati, O., June 10.

SECTION SALT LAKE CITY BOOMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The section is still growing. We took in three new members at our last meeting. We now have 25 members. A committee has been appointed to secure a place for permanent headquarters. Heswood will be here to organize for the L. W. W. as soon as the W. F. M. convention is over.

Fraternally,

W. W. Evans.
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 17.

SECTION CINCINNATI'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the regular meeting of Section Boston held on June 18, it was unanimously decided to accept the challenge of Section Cincinnati, regarding the sending in of the largest number of early subs during the Weekly People's contest, wedging from the spirit manifested, Section Cincinnati will have to get a genuine hustle on.

We are not going to say very much, as only results count. Watch us move. For Section Boston.

Thos. Maher, Secretary.
Boston, Mass., June 18.

A MISTAKEN KICK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have waited to see some criticism through the columns of The People on Comrade Frank Bohn's speech at the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone indignation meeting in Boston.

As none has appeared, and as a member of the Socialist Labor Party, I must record my emphatic protest against such a harangue as that address by the National Secretary of the S. L. P. on the Boston Common, as published in the Daily People. It seems to me that the S. L. P. is gradually sliding off the revolutionary plane by allowing our officers and members to utter such anarchistic expression as the comrade did in Boston without censuring him for his act.

The S. L. P. has already violated the constitution by endorsing a Socialist Party candidate and has thereby wiped one of its State organizations out of existence.

Now it lets another of its principles be violated without a protest from its membership, at a time when the labor movement must be more vigilant and aggressive than ever. If the S. L. P. lets its National Secretary go unchallenged for this offense we shall finally drift back to the tactics of the "direct action" bunch of the early '80s and as such must accept the punishment that such agitation brings as a consequence.

S. A. Ellings.
Seattle, Wash., June 10.

APROPOS OF "A MISTAKEN KICK."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This morning's Daily People contains a letter from Comrade S. A. Ellings under the caption "A Mistaken Kick," which refers the comrade to the minutes of the N. E. C. sub-committee, session of June 10, published in the Daily June 14, wherein Comrade Bohn answers the inquiry of Section Minneapolis, regarding the same charge.

I am of the opinion that this letter should have been answered in the Letter Box and not published so as to give the impression that the charge has not been denied.

The article which contained the alleged expressions of Comrade Bohn in his speech, was made up of Boston newspaper clippings, which accounts for its color.

I believe, if the charge is well founded as alleged, it would come with better grace from those who heard the speech of Comrade Bohn and not those who simply read the article.

Paul Augustine.
New York, June 17.

THE CRISIS? RECALLED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Thomas Paine, in his historical work, "The Crisis," begins with these memorable words: "Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this con-

fidence in the ranks of labor. The miners hired the largest hall in the city and it was packed; there were fully 500 people present.

Press Committee.
Fairbanks, Alaska, May 6.

SOCIALISM IN SWEDEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

In the Daily People of June 12 is a letter by H. M. Hemberg, of Jersey City, N. J., in which he relates what he calls "A Swedish Moyer-Haywood Case." It seems to me as if Hemberg, in this case, is not familiar with the facts.

He refers to robbery of a mail train in Sweden. The robbers happened to be members of an organization known as the "Young Socialists." That is true. But how Hemberg can say that this "almost compares with the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case in this country" I fail to see. If there was anything in the case, which could lead us to the belief that the robbers were hired to do the robbery, for capitalist purposes; then we could compare it with the Haywood case, as with the doings of the Orchards and Pinkertons. But there is no such evidence. The simple fact is this: A man named Fors, who, when in the post service, had been punished for stealing letters and parcels, had some time ago joined a club of the "Young Socialists" in Malmo. He, together with his worthy companions, laid the plot to rob a mail train in order to get money for themselves. But, when arrested, Fors, for the simple object of throwing the halo of martyrdom for the revolution over himself, said that it was his intention to give some of the money to the Young Socialists' organization, for them to buy guns and ammunition with. That is all.

That the capitalist papers took the opportunity to cast a shadow upon the movement of the "Young Socialists" is true enough. But if Hemberg had read the papers carefully he would have found that they don't only condemn the "Young Socialists," but in this as in every such opportunity—and the "Young Socialists" give them plenty—they draw conclusions so as to lay the responsibility at the doors of the "Social Democratic Party," and socialism in general.

Here let me say something as to the movement in Sweden, which Hemberg calls "Our Palm's Movement." As to the "crude form" in which August Palm imported socialism to Sweden twenty-five years ago, I don't think it was even as "crude" as was the socialistic movement here even ten years ago, if my reading of the history of the socialist movement in this country is correct. Remember that this was more than twenty-five years ago, and that Palm was an uneducated workingman, who, at that time, brought his ideas about socialism from Germany. The fact is still there, that Palm brought the sentiment of socialism to Sweden; and he was the right kind of an agitator at that time.

As to the "Young Socialists," there are two wings, one of whose leaders is Hinke Berzegren, wherefore "hinkism," that they represent, or are "the moving factor in bringing about the social revolution" in Sweden is not established. In my opinion the "Young Socialists" here referred to, do not represent anything. They haven't got a platform. Every one of them carries on an agitation after his own ideas. A man is not a revolutionist simply because he uses the word "revolution" together with some radical sentences.

I for one hold that the movement in Sweden to-day, represented by the "Social Democratic Party" and the economic organization, is just such as the circumstances permit it to be. It is true that the party at the present time is merely engaged in bourgeois reforms, but I think that the conditions demand it, and therefore the party has this mission to fulfill.

It may be of some interest for the readers of The People to state that a member of the "Young Socialists," one of the few of them, I think, that had a clear Marxian conception of the class struggle, which he got from the literature of our Socialist Labor Party—in a letter to the undersigned, says he believes that the "Young Socialists" in the near future will come forward as an independent revolutionary party and adopt a platform, so he believes, that "will come very near the principles of our movement in America." He has written some articles in "Brand," an organ for the "Young Socialists," where he very clearly refers to the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.

As to the Swedish economic organization, it was, from the very beginning, built on the basis of the class struggle; it is to-day organized on industrial lines as far as the industrial life is there developed and organized, and it follows the evolution every day as close as possible; and is a worthy example of working class solidarity. True, it is not clearly clear-cut revolutionary, i. e., it has not fixed its eyes on the goal of revolution as we in the I. W. W. have

SOCIALIST WOMEN

Give Friends and Sympathizers Report of Work Done.

Greater New York marched in an inspired body, carrying their banner aloft and sending abroad their "Declaration of International Solidarity" (distributing 5,000 copies), their message to the workingwomen of New York to gather under the banner of emancipation from wage slavery and sex slavery—the only lasting effective protest of organizing the conscious intelligent, true force of class unity and class action.

A few details in connection with this celebration may not be without interest to the readers of The People. As most of you know, the Socialist Labor Party celebrated International May Day and Moyer and Haywood Day at Cooper Union on May 1st in the evening, after the demonstration arranged by the Non-Partisan Moyer and Haywood Conference, the Socialist Party celebrating their holiday and Moyer and Haywood demonstration May 4th at Grand Central Palace. A committee was appointed by the Socialist Women of Greater New York to request the two respective arrangement committees to wit, the S. L. P. and S. P. to read the "Declaration of International Solidarity" from their respective platforms. The Socialist Party refused on the ground that the platform, belonging to the American Federation of Labor under whose auspices they (the S. P.) demonstrated for Moyer and Haywood they were thus incapacitated from admitting our committee. The S. L. P. complied with our request and its audience greeted with enthusiasm the reading of the "Declaration of International Solidarity" of the Socialist Women. We, nevertheless, were on deck at the S. P. celebration, as always wherever workingmen and women congregate, to give a lesson in class solidarity by distributing our leaflet and also expressing our sympathy with the Moyer and Haywood demonstration by giving the weight of our numbers—though without official representation—in the ranks of their women.

Results or no results—that will be seen after December 30th, 1907, as then the final accounts will be rendered and the contest closed.

This first call was soon followed by our second call "to Socialist writers" for contributions of articles suitable for "leaflet literature," which is meeting with a very generous response, too, also keeping your secretary busy writing letters up to date.

We will soon publish these articles dealing with the woman question in its various features, as enumerated in our call "To Socialist Writers."

The first to respond was Miss Mary Solomon of New York City with a contribution already known to the readers of The People on "Woman and Marriage," since followed by a series of articles on topics not directly bearing on the subject in question.

Mary Solomon is scarcely 18 years old; she is a typical proletarian young woman, earnest, true and devoted to her class. She has since joined our organization, and promises to become a useful and active member.

Let us hope that this aspiring young Socialist woman will develop into a full fledged and well equipped champion of her class, provided the shop and long hours do not undermine her health and life.

Lately received, though not yet published articles, are headed by a contribution from the pen of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman of New York City, entitled "The Woman as an Economic Dependent," followed by No. 2, from the pen of Eva Osler Nickols of Chicago entitled "How Long Will It Last," No. 3, written by Mrs. M. Haltfield of Terre Haute, Ind., on "Woman and Politics," and one, the latest, by the author of "Nature's Cure," besides many letters of inquiry, and not a few offering their services at distributing and selling our literature at shops and mills.

While engaged in the work of receiving and answering letters pertaining to our two calls, we organized Branch A (Jewish speaking) of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and began to grapple with its educational problem, and, in order to solve it successfully, we had to settle down to a course of hard study, both of languages and methods, and to-day we can safely report that we are self-supporting, that means, not dependent on any outside intellectual assistance in conducting the educational work of the above mentioned organization. Our March auxiliary work we will not enumerate here. You all know it and also the fact that it necessitates doing work.

We also aided in organizing the Socialist Women of Jersey City.

What I have to mention here is the part the Socialist Women of Greater New York took in celebrating the International Labor Day, on May 1st, which this year, on account of recent events in the labor movement of this country, assumed at the same time the aspect of a Moyer-Haywood demonstration. The Socialist Women of

done; but, I think, it was Marx who said, it seems as if it is given to America to ring the downfall of capitalism the world over; that is, ring in the socialist revolution. When that time comes, even if it would come to-morrow morning, we will find the workers in Sweden ready, organized, disciplined and educated.

In conclusion I will say: If we here in America have to-day an I. W. W. organization, so well laid, so solid and so strong, compared with the population, as the economic organization in Sweden, then we would accomplish the revolution this very moment.

A. H. Lyley.
New York City, June 14.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BOX FIRE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. A. S. SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your fourth question—

What the S. L. P. man, elected to Congress or a State Legislature, would do is clearly set forth in the "Review of the Dresden Congress," published in The People over three years ago, and re-published in the Addendum to the "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress." In a purely capitalist country like America, there is nothing more to be got for the Working Class through political legislation. To parliamentarize is to log-roll, dicker and compromise. Labor cannot compromise with Capital. The S. L. P. Congressman can only use his seat in Congress in the way the Troy horse was used—to destroy the Troy of Capitalism.

Next question next week.

D. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—He who uses

the expression "the capitalist ballot" either is a Pinkerton or the dupe of Pinkerton phraseology. There is no more a "capitalist ballot" than there is a "capitalist free press." All progress has been wrung from the ruling class. They are conquests by civilization. He who would reject the ballot on the ground that it was wrung from the grip of the ruling class should take to the woods, and return to savagery. There is nothing he can enjoy to-day that is not tainted with the same taint of a "concession."

D. E., BUTTE, MONT.—The proletariat of the land are utterly unprepared to resent capitalist outrage on the spot. They are not yet Industrially organized—the only condition that can cope with capitalism for effective resentment is the Industrial organization.

Between May first and May 18th the Socialist Women of Greater New York were more than busy with preparations for their strawberry festival, arranged for the benefit of their propaganda fund. This festival was a huge success, having so far netted \$130 net profit, excepting outstanding tickets.

After the Strawberry festival we held

a lecture, with Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as the able exponent of "The Economic Condition of Women under Capitalism," which for its many interesting and instructive features would deserve separate and detailed attention, but, which, to my greatest regret, I must crowd in with many other details in this general report.

The Socialist Women of Greater New

York have a canvasser out extending the message of Socialism to the women of Greater New York through "Woman under Socialism" by August Bebel. The first month of her activity is promising for the future, about 85 copies having been sold. Our comrade was called away by urgent circumstances, but will resume her work as soon as allowed by same. Mrs. Rosenblatt deserves a better definition than "our canvasser"; she is a devoted sincere Socialist woman, and we hope you will hear from her in the near future.

Now comes the finishing touch, which

will complete the report of our activity. At a meeting which took place on Friday, May 23, Branch A adopted a motion to bring the principles of revolutionary socialism and unionism before women wage earners, whenever and wherever on strike by arranging mass meetings and distributing literature.

To raise the financial means to bring

them in touch with the revolutionary

message of their class, 2,000 tickets were

ordered printed for the purpose of cre-

ating a propaganda fund, said tickets

to be sold at shops and mills at 5 cents

each. We were not long in waiting for

our first christening. The capitalist

system takes care of these educational

opportunities of the working class and

chances for the undesirable apostles of

the new creed.

We went on to the

stricken workers.

The latter received

the message very favorably and

expressed satisfaction and gratitude at

the interest displayed accepting our

offer for a lecture at their headquarters,

Miss Elizabeth Flynn then, with the

sanction of the officers of the union,

delivered a highly instructive talk on

the following day on Industrial Unionism,

accompanied by a free distribution

of appropriate literature.

I must again express my sincerest re-

gret at not being able to enter into a

minute analysis of Miss Flynn's mas-

terly elucidation of the principles of

Industrial Unionism, on account of lack

of space. But it certainly went home

and rendered its services.

Before closing this report I want to

opprobrium to conceal what he is after. Such methods are the refuge of men who want to do things which they know they cannot defend.

W. A. DENVER, COLO.—There are crazy-headed coxcombs, who, when they take a fancy by the end, are wiser in their own eyes than seven men that can render a reason. "Communistic Socialism" is a contradiction in term—just the sort of thing to charm scatter-brained folks. Production must be integrally co-operative. A municipality (community) is too small

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 41a Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 a.m.

N. E. C. MEETING.

Attention is called to the date of the next meeting of the National Executive Committee. It will be called to order at 9:30 a.m., Sunday, July 7, 1907. The office of the National Secretary, where the meeting will be held, is on the sixth floor of the People Building, 28 City Hall Place.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

A special meeting of the N. Y. S. E. C. was held on June 17, for the purpose of acting upon the demand of the California S. E. C. for the removal of the N. E. C. sub-Committee and the N. E. C. sub-Committee's answer thereto. All the members were present; Walsh in chair.

The demand and the answer thereto were read. After a lengthy discussion the following was moved and carried:

That, in view of the near approach of the semi-annual meeting of the N. E. C., which has power to remove the N. E. C. sub-Committee, should it so decide, the N. Y. S. E. C. take no action on the communication from the California S. E. C., other than to condemn the California S. E. C.'s method of procedure, and that of the California N. E. C. members in desiring to remove the N. E. C. sub-Committee, as unfair and unworthy of the S. L. P.

On roll call the vote on the above was as follows: Yea, Ebert, Lechner and Augustine; Nay, Kuhn and Walsh. Olpp and Moren declined to vote, on the ground that both were members of the N. E. C. sub-Committee; Moren giving the additional reason that, while he was in favor of the spirit of motion, he was adverse to the use of the word "condemn."

Peter Jacobson, the N. Y. member of the N. E. C., was present and asked for instructions regarding the position he should take at the next semi-annual meeting of the N. E. C. on the various matters involved in the California S. E. C. demand and the answer of the N. E. C. sub-Committee thereto. After discussion the following was moved and carried:

That the member of the N. E. C. of N. Y. move at the N. E. C. semi-annual meeting in July the reconsideration of the motion passed at the last N. E. C. meeting, in reference to the rights of the N. E. C. sub-Committee to have its official communications published in the party press. The vote was 6 yeas, 1 nay; Kuhn voting in the negative.

The stand of the N. Y. N. E. C. member in voting against the Kircher motion to remove Connolly from the N. E. C. sub-Committee, without giving reasons therefore, was unanimously endorsed.

Adjournment followed.

Fred Olpp, Secretary.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

This is to advise sections that William H. Carroll of Massachusetts, has been engaged as State Organizer by the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., the engagement to commence Monday July 1st and to continue until further notice.

In order to keep the organizer on the road, it will be necessary for the Committee to be supplied with funds for the purpose, and to that end you are urgently called upon to send whatever contributions you can, to Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary, N. Y. S. E. C., 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

Fred Olpp, Secretary.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of the Ohio S. E. C. held on June 10, '07. Hauser in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read. This being the last meeting of the old committee, same adjourned "sine die."

The newly elected committee then went into session with all members present, viz., James Rugg, Fred Brown, Jos. Beiman, Richard Koepel, John D. Gauske, Robert Zillmer and P. C. Christiansen. The last named was elected chairman. The committee then organized by electing the following officers: financial and corresponding secretary, James Rugg; recording secretary, Richard Koepel; treasurer, John D. Gauske.

Communications: From Leon Mondron, Mt. Vernon, ordering due stamps and reporting gains in membership. From Section Cleveland, ordering one hundred due stamps. From National Secretary, Frank Bohn, enclosing voting blanks for International Congress delegates' election. From N. E. C. sub-Committee,

reply to charges made by California N. E. C. member.

John Kircher was then instructed to attend the July session of the N. E. C. He was also instructed to visit Mt. Vernon and address a meeting to be held Sunday, June 29.

Kircher having expressed a willingness to visit nearby towns for Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon meetings, he was authorized to call on secretary to defray cost of holding same.

The secretary was also instructed to make like arrangements with Cincinnati speakers.

Various communications bearing on the N. E. C. sub-Committee trouble were then read by Kircher who asked for advice. After lengthy discussion the following motion passed:

Resolved, That, according to the facts at hand, it is the opinion of the S. E. C. of Ohio that the sub-Committee has pursued the proper course in the whole controversy.

Receipts: Section Cleveland, 100 due stamps, \$15.00; Section Mt. Vernon, 41 due stamps, \$4.95; total, \$19.95. Expenditures: Postage, \$1.00; Stationery, \$1.20; total \$2.20.

Richard Koepel, Recording Sec'y.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

A resume of the proceedings of the Virginia State Executive Committee sitting in regular session at No. 923 Main St., Richmond, Virginia, on Sunday, June 16, 1907.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, sending 100 due stamps and receipt for \$7.00, plan of selling the Weekly People, answer of the N. E. C. sub-Committee to the charges made against it by the member of the N. E. C. for California, and assessment stamps for the Stuttgart Congress. From Comrade B. D. Downey, of Section Norfolk County, Va., tendering his resignation as member of the N. E. C. for Virginia. From Section Newport News, remitting \$6.00 for 50 due stamps, reporting 11 votes in favor of Section Norfolk County as the seat of Virginia S. E. C. and the acceptance of Comrade B. W. Downey's resignation as member of the N. E. C. for Virginia. From Section Newport News, reporting the acceptance of the resignation of Comrade B. D. Downey. From Section Roanoke, remitting \$2.40 for 20 due stamps, and reporting 6 votes in favor of Section Newport News for seat of the S. E. C., and reporting the acceptance of the resignation of Comrade B. D. Downey. From Section Roanoke, remitting \$2.40 for 20 due stamps, and reporting 6 votes in favor of Section Newport News for the seat of the S. E. C.

New Business—Section Newport News having been elected by a vote of 16 against 11 (Section Norfolk County not voting), was declared the seat of the S. E. C. Sections Newport News, Norfolk County, and Richmond, (Section Roanoke not voting), having accepted the resignation of Comrade B. D. Downey as member of the N. E. C. for Virginia, the said office was declared vacant, and the State Secretary instructed to issue the call for nominations.

Financial report for the month of May, 1907: No receipts; Expenses, \$7.50; Cash on hand, \$30.21.

The S. E. C. adjourned "sine die" subject only to the call of the State Secretary in the case of an emergency up to June 30, 1907, when its resignation will take effect.

Thos. A. Hollins, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY CANDIDATES FOR N. E. C.

The following are the nominations of candidates for member of the N. E. C. from N. J. to finish term of comrade James Connelly, recalled:—

Ernest Romary of Passaic County, by Section Hoboken and Branch 1, South Hudson.

Ulrich Frueh, of Passaic County, by Passaic County and Essex County. Julius Eck, by Branch 2, Section South Hudson.

James Connelly, by Section Essex County.

Romary and Frueh decline; Eck and Connelly accept.

Ballots have been sent out, and they must be in the hands of the Secretary of the S. E. C. not later than June 30.

John C. Butterworth, Sec.

VERY IMPORTANT FOR CLEVELAND.

Comrades! Section Cleveland S. L. P. will hold a very important meeting on Sunday, July 7, at 3 p.m. (Sun time), at 356 Ontario St. Gerin Ann. Bank Bldg., top floor. At this meeting the vote on delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, will close and every comrade, not having voted yet, should not miss this last opportunity to cast his ballot.

Also a new set of officers for the ensuing term has to be elected; other business of importance will come up.

The attendance of every comrade is absolutely necessary.

Organizer.

MOVING FUND

SOME ACCOUNTS STILL AWAIT PAYMENT — MORE CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED.

Thirty-five dollars and seventy-two cents were received for the Moving Fund last week. As there are still some pretty large moving account payments to be made, our friends are urged to do a little better, and do it quickly, so that these matters may be cleaned up and the business management freed to go on with the ordinary work of the Party Press. The comrades in the plant have performed heroic service to the Party in this moving affair and the rest of us who can only contribute to the fund should do our share.

Don't wait for a letter urging you to give a little more help. Take this as a personal appeal. Sit down and figure out what you can send and send it. Do it NOW. Bring the matter up in your Section. Don't forget it.

Following are the contributions received during the week:

List 1, Los Angeles, Cal., C. Anderson, 50c.; J. Begovich, \$1; A. Rosenblad, \$1; A. Muhlberg, \$1; J. Sauter, 50c.; J. Nielson, 50c.; W. Juhnke, \$1; R. Musen, 50c.; E. Schmidt, 50c.; W. Engelke, 25c. \$ 6.75

List 138, N. Y. City, 3rd and 10th A. D.'s, S. L. P., J. Scheuer, \$2; D. Simpson, 50c.; J. Job, 50c.; C. Schneeweis, \$1. 4.00

List 150, New York City, 3rd

and 10th A. D.'s, S. L. P., J. Pilout, 50c.; E. Moonelis, 25c.; J. McKinnon, 50c.; J. Simon, \$1; J. Mazouk, 25c. List 442, Redmond, Washington, W. Norman 1.00 Great Britain, Scotland, Dundee, H. Myers 47 Illinois, Aurora, D. Rudnick 1.00 Massachusetts, Lowell, J. Farrell 1.00 Kentucky, Louisville, T. Sweeney 1.00 Minnesota, West Duluth, D. Lyons, 50c.; Minneapolis, M. Overby, \$2.75; P. Riel, \$1; M. Benzing, 75c. 5.00 New York, Brooklyn, G. Sigmarowitz, \$2; Huntington, L. I., Marion Coursen, \$2; New York, L. Neuman, \$1; "H. L." \$1; Richmond Co., S. L. P. Section, \$3 7.00 New Jersey, Coyotesville, J. Meighan, \$1; Palisade Park, F. Basky, 25c.; So. Hudson Co., Branch 2, \$3.50 4.75 Rhode Island, Mapleville, E. Capean, 25c.; F. Miller, 50c.; M. Miller, 50c. 1.25 Total \$ 35.72 Previously acknowledged ... \$3,114.08 Grand total \$3,149.80 A. C. Kuhn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League.

Friday, June 21, 1907.

A THEORY OVERTHROWN

S. L. P. MEN FOUND WELL FITTED FOR THE WORK OF PROPAGANDA.

For the week ending June 21st we received 208 subs to the Weekly People and 41 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 249.

The prize contest started June 15th, it is to run until July 15th. A comrade has furnished \$100 to be awarded in three prizes: \$50 first prize, \$30 second prize, and \$20 third prize.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT WILL COUNT IN THIS CONTEST.

Section Cincinnati's Press Committee leads thus far with 32 yearly subs. Section Boston's Press Committee, we fear, did not read the conditions closely. They send 4 yearly, and 19 half yearly subs. Of course, under the conditions, the half yearlies cannot be credited to them, in this contest. We are sure though that this oversight will not discourage them to keep in the contest.

The contest has already served one good purpose. It has overthrown a theory, the theory that S. L. P. men are not fitted for subscription getting. What Cincinnati and Boston have already accomplished can in a measure be done by every other section. Where there's a will there's a way.

But we hope that Cincinnati and

Boston are not to be the only contestants. What of New York, of Brooklyn, of St. Louis, of Chicago, and the other large industrial centers? They too must be heard from. And the smaller centers need not fear to enter this friendly contest. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. There may be some surprises when the contest closes July 15th.

Now then let everybody hustle! You who can get one or two subs keep at work. Don't sit down and watch the leading gladiators in the contest. Be a gladiator yourself.

The Roll of Honor, Seattle, Wash.

8; San Francisco, 7; Cleveland, 6; Worcester, Mass. 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Seattle, \$20;

Boston, \$10; St. Paul, \$5; Belleville, Ill., \$5; London, Ont., \$4.

In the Labor News department orders have been fairly good, and as soon as the book press is in shape some pamphlets will have to be reissued.

By the way our operating fund needs attention—that is replenishment. Sections are urged to keep this in mind. Make it a feature of your business plant.

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